## WASHINGTON

The Forty-First Congress Again in Session.

SCHOOLS ON REASSEMBLING.

Credentials of the Virginia Senators Submitted by Sceretary Fish.

A Crusade Against the Supreme Court in the Senate.

Reception of the President's Message in the Two Houses.

Proposed International Regulation of Ocean Cables.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6, 1869. Reopening of Congress-The President's Message-Senatorial Criticisms-Dissatisfaction with the President's Allusions to Caba. The meeting of Congress to-day was marked by no

extraordinary features. In both houses the pro-

ceedings were confined almost strictly to the ordi-

nary routine of business at the commencement of a session, and were it not for the presentation of President Grant's first message, for which everybody here, and in fact the whole country, was looking with the greatest interest and anxiety, the reopening to-day would have been fearfully dull. The legislators were gathered in tolerably full numbers was unproductive of a solitary sensation worth noticing. Senators and members greeted each other warmly, cracked their jokes, received the congratulations of their friends, talked over past rently for the President's message or something els for action. In the Senate there was an assemblage which made up in brilliancy what it lacked in numbers. The calleries were well filled with the flite of the capital and the wives and daughters of the "potent, grave and reverend seignors." The diplo-Minister: M. Xanophon Bastzzi, Secretary of the Turkish Legation; Sedor Fadua y Fleury, of the Brazilian Legation: young Bodisco and a few other gentlemen. Mr. Thornton watched the proceeda good deal of interest, and ssential attention while the message was being read. That part bearing upon our relations with Great Eritain and other European governments caused Mr. Thornton to lean forward as far as politeness would permit, in order not to lose a word of it, but whether Mr. Thornton felt disappointment or satisfaction could not be gathered from his cour tenance. Among Schators themselves the message as a whole was received with satisfaction. They spoke of the document as very creditable to the Executive in its general treatment of questions of public concern, though in regard to some points they did not hestiate to express their dissent. The disposition to cristelse was manifested particularly in regard to his views Cuba and the financial question. On the latter question a majority evi-dently endorsed him in the main, but there was some disappointment felt that he did not make some more satisfactory allusions and suggestions respecting the Cuban revolution. The aliusion to the Compay and position to a standara commensurate with the onerous duties of that official is known to be a desire on the part of the President to elevate that official to a Cabinet minister. The President believes that the Internal Revenue Commissioner discharges Guiles of such a high order, and that his office is likely to be needed for such a protracted period\_twenty or thirty years longer\_that it is only a simple act of justice to give him a salary which will be in some measure remanerative. It reand extensive business experience, and if such a to the office he ought to be paid for his services, both would attach to a member of the President's Cabinot. From what can be gathered in conversation with Senators and Representatives it is not likely that this recommendation of the President will receive favorable consideration. Last session an Land Office, Agricultural Bureau and Pension but it falled signally, and it is believed that Congress will not look with any more favor upon the proposition to make the Internal Revenue Commissioner a Cabinet officer. I may add, also, that Senators generally don't seem to endorse the proposed abrogation of the Civil Tenure act. Their opposition seems not to spring so much from a desire to continue their immense control over the executive patronage as from an aversion to go back, as the saying is, upon their frequently recorded views. To abolish civi tenure, they say, "would be to eat up our own words, and we don't feel disposed to do that. President Grant need have no fear that we will embarrass him to the least, but we think he may as well let civil tenure alone, at least for the Senator Summer and his friends consider that the President in his Message has endorsed the Massachusetts statesman's views on the Alabama claims, and they are immensely delighted over it. Ecception of the Message in the House

Views of Prominent Representatives-Radi-cal Fosition on Reconstruction—Tenure of Office Bith—Republicans Disappointed.

At an early hour this morning the President wa in his office, with his secretaries, again reviewing his message. Before twelve o'clock the document was entirely ready, and the President nimself awaited an official notification of the meeting of the two houses of Congress. Shortly before one o'clock the Joint Committee, consisting of Mesers.
Wilson and Thurinau, on the part of the Senate. and Messra. Schence, Dawes and Woodward on the part of the House of Represen-tatives, reached the Executive Mansion and were immediately shown into the President's office. After they had formally announced the object of their visit both parties engaged in a brief conversation. The President observed that he had been up until four o'clock this morning deliberating upon the message to see whether he had forgotten anything. After five minutes delay the committee left on their return to the Capitol.

As soon as the committee had gone General Porter,
Score tary to the President, left also for the Capitol
with the message and a large number of appoint-

The message was received in the House at a quarter to two o'clock, and was immediately read by the Clock the reading occupying exactly three-quarters of an hour. As the members were not supplied with practed copies, and as the great mass of them were entirely ignorant of its contents, gave the closest attention to the read-it may be safely stated no Presidential ge has been listened to with so much interest by the House of Representatives for many years.
When that portion of the document was reached which recommends that an act be passed author izing the Governor of Georgia to convene the mem-bers originally elected to the Legislature, requiring bers originally elected to the Legislature, requiring case member to take the outh prescribed by the reconstruction acts, and none to be admitted who were incligable under the third clause of the fourteenth amendment, some one on the floor said, "Well, that's radical enough," and immediately there was a barst of applause on the republican side, followed by hisses on the demo-

momentary character, was suppressed by the Speaker, who brought down his gavel with great force upon his desk. The recommendations about the finances were received with varied feelings, according as they seemed to square with the preconceived opinions of the members. The Westera men were evidently disappointed at the President favoring what they regard as a contraction policy, while the Eastern members nodded assent. The plan proposed for a resumption of specie payments seemed to particularly please General Garteld, who looked ground among his colleagues as neld, who looked around among his colleagues as much as to say, "That's my plan." It will be observed that the President's ideas on this subject are substantially those set forth by General Gardeld in his interview with your correspondent a week ago. A cloud seemed to come over the face of Coburn, of Indiana, and some others who are in favor of inflating the currency, and thus getting further away from specie payments. "Here comes Cuba," whispered several members to each other as the Clerk read the sentence—"As the United States is the freest of all nations, so, too, its people sympathizes with all peoples struggling for liberty and self-govermnent." But there was a good deal of disap-pointment in the House, as well as in the Senate, as what followed on this subject, for in the liouse there is a strong sentiment, no doubt inspired by the people, in favor of recognizing the Cubans as beiligerents. Of course the an-nouncement that the question of renewing a treaty for reciprocal trade between the United Status and the British provinces has not been favorably considered by the administration, was particularly welcomto the Pennsylvania and some of the New England members. Kelley looked around and nodded his head approvingly at John Covode who sat behind him, while Negley, from the Pittsburg district, smiled good naturedly at some of his Pennsyl-vania colleagues near him. "That brains the Canadian lobby," was the general re-mark among the anti-reciprocity members recommendation for the repeal of especially among the democrats, who seemed to think it a good loke at the expense of the republicans. Ben Butler moved around rather uneasily in his seat when this part of the message was read, and Judge Woodward, of Pennsylvania, winked knowingly at Bingham, who sits near him, as if he would say, "There's consistency for you. What do you impeachment managers think of that?" The general opinion of the republicans seems to be that this part of the message had better have been omitted. As many of them are on record as having made elaborate legal arguments on the constitutionality of this law, they are at a loss to know how they can go back and repeal it. The suggestion that the salarie of certain government officials be increased, was another point in the message that provoked a smile, especially the statement that Congress has

been dictated by Attorney General Hoar in anticipa-tion of his going upon the bench of Supreme Court. The general opinion of the members of both parties is

on several occasions increased the compensation of its own members. Some malicious member sug-

gested that probably that part of the message had

that taken as a whole the message is creditable to

the President, though of course some of its recom-

mendation do not meet the approval of either repub-

licans or democrats. Republican Caucus. The republican Senators after adjournment today held a brief cancus, the business transacted being the appointment of a committee to report on filling vacancies in standing committees caused by the death of Mr. Fessenden and the resignation of

The Philadelphia Petition for Caba. Senator Cameron appeared as the champion of the Cubans in the Senate to-day. He presented the petition of the Philadelphians, asking the recogni-tion of the Cubans, which was ordered to lie on the table. The petition, containing over 30,000 names, was wound around a large reel, which was carried

from the Senate Chamber to the Clerk's office by one of the pages, amid some merriment. Ocean Telegraph Cables. The President to-day sent to the Senate a message, enclosing the correspondence relative to ocean cables, from Minister Washburne, dated Paris, October 5. He informs Secretary Fish that the French government receives favorably iavorably the proposition to conclude a telegraphic On the 23g of November Secretary Fish transmitted the President desires to conclude a convention on the basis of security of cable lines in time of neace

or war against wilful or wanton destruction or in jury by declaring that such acts shall be deemed acts of piracy and so punished; also to make suitable provisions to encourage the future construction of ocean lines, and that bereafter no exclusive concessions shall be made without the joint action of the two governments whose shores are to be connected. The scrutiny of messages by government officials in favor of the Power controlling either end of the cable is, in the opinion of the President, cal-culated to lead to trouble; therefore he proposes to have provision against it. The President desires that the representatives at Washington of Great Britain France, Portugal, Spain, Italy, North Germany, Austria, Russia, Belgium, Holland, Sweden and Norway, Denmark, Turkey, Greece, Venezuela, Bra-Peru. Ecuador, Mexico and Chile may be emtions with the United States and each other with a nose of establishing cable lines between the United states and those countries. It will be understood, however, that this project is submitted simply as a easis for future discussion should the leading Powers concur with the United States in considering the subject one for international consideration and jurisdiction.

Restricting the Appellate Judisdiction of the Sourcine Court-A Sweeping Change Pro-

So much in regard to the message; now as to other features of the Senate proceedings. From the indications exhibited to-day it is evident toat the action of the Supreme Court in the Yerker cas will result in the abridgement of some of the powers it has heretofore enjoyed and in the curtailing of its appellate jurisdiction. There is a manifest distrust of the court upon the part of several prominent republicans in Congress, and as it cannot very well be reconstructed or abolished they think the next best thing to do is to curb it as much as possible. Two bills were introduced in the Senate to-day for this purpose, one by Surper and another by Drake. Summer's bill, which is believed to have been inspired if not drawn by the Attorney General, samply takes away from the court its appellate jurisdiction in proceedings commenced by a writ of habeas corpus. It appears that there is a case expected to come un Supreme Court at an early day somewhat similar to the Yerger case. This is the immediate object of Mr. Summer's bill, or rather, it is intended to meet this case, and he intends to urge speed; action on it by the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom the bill was referred. Drake's bill is of a more sweeping character, and goes further than even such men as Sumner are disposed to go. Mr. brake's idea is that, as the United States inferior courts were created by Congresss, they have no power to pass upon or or decide whether the

laws enacted by that hody are constitutional or unconstitutional. They have no business, he thinks, to have any opinions on that subject, and his bill prohibits the Supreme Court from entertaining appeals from such inferior courts involving the validity of Congressional legislation.

Drake says his bill strikes at the root of what he deems the unwaranted interference of the Supreme Court in matters pertaining only to the legislative branch of the government, while Summer's is merely intended to meet one of the many cases likely to be brought before the court, if its present jurisdiction is left undisturbed. It is not thought that the Judiciary Committee will report favorably on Drake's bid, because it is regarded as an attempt to break down the Judicfary and to take away from the Supreme Court all power to review the action of Congress. Brake is preparing a strong speech in

Reconstruction of Georgia.

It is claimed that the effect of Senator Morton's bill for the reconstruction of Georgia, if it becomes a cratic side. The demonstration, which was of a law, will secure the ratification of the Futeenth

defence of his bill.

amendment to the constitution of the United States; and it is said that a careful count shows that the vote of Georgia makes the requisite number. It is the intention of Mr. Morton to urge his bill next Edmunds last session will be taxen up as a specia

new census bill I am informed that while they will not materially increase the labor of gathering statistics they will contain one additional, under which will be comprised—drst, the statistics of trade of every store and mercantile establishment in the United States; second, statistics respecting the mining and fishery industries and capital of the country; third, statistics giving a full exhibit of the internal transportation of the country, such as those by railroads, canais, river navigation and other modes, with the amount of capital employed therein, the number of passengers, rates of transportation and total cost; fourth, statistics in regard to the charitable and reformatory institutions regard to the charitable and reformatory institutions of the country, as almshouses and hospitals, their numates and expense of supporting them, as well as the amount of money invested in such institutions. These four branches were not, it is said, included under any former census. The committee have carefully revised all the old schedules, drop-ping out the slave schedule and enlarging the gen-eral scope of the others and making them more specific. General Garneld has given the entire subject the closest attention and his recommends will be received with respect and careful const

Address to the People of Liberia. The National Executive Committee of Colored Men of the United States, through their chairman, Rev. Selia Martin, have prepared an address to the people of the republic of Liberia. The address urges the abolition of all proscriptive features in the national laws of Liberia; that they believe that the emancipation and enfranchisement of the black race will result in great good to Africa and especially to Laberia; requests the people of Liberia to influence their Congress to initiate measures so as to alter the constitution and laws by striking out the word white, so as to put the republic of Liberia in accord with the laws of the United States and those of all other free countries whose constitutional restrict against the color have been abolished. The address is signed by George T. Downing, the President of the Board, and F. G. Barbadoes, secretary, and a committee of representatives from every State and

Territory in the Union. The Supreme Court met at tweive o'clock, and the the docket would proceed to-morrow, commencing advanced and assigned for hearing on the first day of the term. It was also announced that the court would meet hereafter at eleven o'clock. According to the usual custom, on the first day of the term the court then adjourned, and the judges, accompanied by the cierk, marshal, reporter and the Attorney eneral, proceeded to call on the President.

The President to-day sent to the Senate a large number of appointments for confirmation, made by

Supervisor Appointed.
General R. B. Cowen has been appointed Supervisor of internal revenue for California, Utah, Arizona and Nevada, vice Ball, resigned.

The following circular letter was to-day sent to electors of customs at all the principal ports of the United States:-

concerors of castoms at an the principal ports of the United States:—

Six—The department is advised that a contagious disease affecting the hoof and mouth of meat cattle and other animals is now prevaient in Europe, and as it is of the utmost importance that the introduction of this disease into the United States shall be prevented you are hereby instructed not to allow the landing of any animals brought into your port from England or from the Continent of Europe, except upon the production of a consular certificate that they are free from any contagious disease, and that no such disease prevaits in that country arom whence exported. All regulations heretofore issued which are inconsistent with these instructions are hereby rescinded.

I may also add that under date of the 20th of October last the Secretary of State was requested by this department to instruct consular officers not to give certificates to persons shipping cattle to the United States except in cases where the animals have been examined by a government inspector or other expert and pronounced free from disease; and further that no animals coming from the vicinity of the disease are to be certified by the Consul. I am, very respectivity, GEORGE S. BOUTWELL.

Secretary of the Treasury.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Second Session.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6, 1860.

OPENING PRAYER BY THE CHAPLAIN.
At tweive o'clock punctually the Senate met, when the session was opened by prayer by Rev. Dr. Newman, Chaplain of the Senate, who supplicated Divine blessings upon the different departments of the government, upon the President of States in his private and public capacity, and upon each individual member of the Senate. Referring to the decease of Senator Pessenden, had been conferred much honor; but those lips, wise in council and eloquent in utterance, had been sealed in death, and the place which knew the lamented statesman would know him no more forever. He expressed the hope that the absence thus occasioned might be a perpetual reminder to the prother Sena-tors of the deceased, who knew him so well, of their

own mortanty. own mortality.

SENATE CALLED TO ORDER.

The President of the Senate, Vice President ColPAX in the chair, called the Senate to order, and said the time fixed by law for the op ning of the second session of the Forty-first Congress having arrived the secretary will call the roll to ascertain whether a

the secretary will call the roll to ascertain whether a quorum of Senators is present.

The roll of mombers being called, flfty-five were ascertained to be present, and the Senate proceeded to business.

Mr. Hammin, trep) of Me., presented the credentials of his colleague, Lot M. Morrill, as Senator from the State of Maine, who had oven appended by the Governor of that State to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Wilham Pitt Fessenden, of that State.

The eredentials were read, when Mr. Moanita, by request of the Charp, presented himself, and took the usual oath of office.

RESIGNATION OF SENATOR GRIMES.

The Charp laid before the Senate a communication from Senator Grimes, of Iowa, houlving that body of his resignation, to take effect on Monday, December 6.

body of his resignation.

December 6.

The virginia senarors.

Also a communication from the Secretary of State, enclosing the credentials of John W. Johnson and James F. Lewis, Sonators elect from the State of Virginia.

The credentials were laid on the table until the formation of the committees of the Senate had been amounted.

committee to wait then the president. COMMITTEE TO WAIT UPON THE PRESIDENT.
Resolutions to inform the House of Representatives of the organization of the Senate and for the
appointment of a committee to act with a similar
committee of the House in waiting upon the President of the United States in informing nim of the reassembling of the two houses were adopted.
Measers, Wilson, (rep.) of Mass., and Thurman,
ident, of Ohio, were designated to wait upon the
President in accordance with the resolution.
Mr. Wilson effered a resolution, which was
adopted, fixing the hour of the daily meeting of the
Schate at twelve o'clock noon.
INDEPENDENCE OF CUBA.

Mr. Wilson offered a resolution, which was adopted, fixing the hour of the daily meeting of the Senate at twelve o'clock noon.

INDEPENDENCE OF CUBA.

Mr. CAMERON, (reb.) of Pa., presented a petition from citizens of Philadelphia praying the Congress of the United States to recognize the independence of the republic of Cuba and accord to it the rights of a beiligerat Power.

In presenting the petition Mr. Cameron mentioned some of the names of the signers. Among them were many of the most respectable people of Philadelphia, the whole number being thirty thousand, the added that he hearthy joined in the request of the petitioners, and hoped to see Cuba very soon enjoying the rights which belonged to an independent Power.

On motion of Mr. Sumner, (rep.) of Mass, the petition was laid on the table for the present. Justishiction and Powers of United States.

Mr. Drake, (rep.) of Mo., introduced a full further to define and regulate the purisdiction and powers of the course of the United States, the bill provides that no court created by an act of Congress or indge thereof shall have power in any case to adjudge or hold any act or joint resolution of Congress invalid for any supposed repugaancy between such act or joint resolution and the constitution of the United States, or for any supposed avant of antiority in said constitution for the Supreme Court of the United States be construct to suppose that no constitution for the Supreme Court of the United States or for any supposed want of antiority in said constitution for the Supreme Court of the United States or for any supposed more of the United States or for any supposed more of the United States or for any supposed want of antiority in said constitution for the Supreme Court of the United States or for any supposed want of antiority in said constitution of the United States or for any supposed want of antiority in said constitution for the Supreme Court of the United States, or for any supposed want of antiority in said constitution of the United States, or fo

in any case now pending or hereafter brought be-fore it to affirm any order, judgment or decree of any inferior United States court or of any State court which shall appear to have been based upon any such adjudging or holding, but every such order, judgment or decree shall for that cause be re-versed, vacated and annulled.

its in their consideration was postponed until mon-day next at one o'clock. OREGON AND SALT LAKE TELEGRAPH—CHINESE IM-

day next at one o'clock.

OREGON AND SALT LAKE TELEGRAPH—CHINESE IMBIGRATION.

Mr. WILLIAMS, (rep.) of Oregon, introduced several bills in regard to improvements in the State of Oregon, among others one to and in the construction of a telegraph line from Columbia river to Great Salt Lake. He also presented a bill to regulate the impigration of Chinese into the United States. It provides that any contract or agreement to procure or nois the importation or immigration of Chinese into the United States shall be null and void, and makes the entering into such a contract a misdemeanor, unuisinable by a fine of not less than \$500 and imprisonment not less than six months, or both, at the discretion of the court. Contracts on behalf any vessel to transport Chinese into the United States, if made with any persons other than those to be transported, are also declared unil and are punishable as above. The act is not to be cunstrued, however, to deny Chinamen, free from any contract or obligation of services, the right of voluntary immigration into the United States.

APPELLATE JURISDICTION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Mr. SUMNER introduced a bill in relation to the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States in causes or proceedings commenced by the writ of haboas corpus is hereby repealed and aboilined."

Mr. SUMNER introduced the writ of haboas corpus is hereby repealed and aboilined."

Mr. SUMNER said he moved the reference of the bill to the Committee on the Judiciary, in hope that it would be reported to the Senate for immediate action.

The bill was referred accordingly, and ordered to

be printed.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the ihouse of Representatives was received, informing the Senate of the organization of the House and of the appointment by that body of a committee to wait upon the President and inform him that the two houses were ready to proceed to business.

ceed to business.

DISTRICT COURT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Mr. ABBOTT. (rep.) of N. C., introduced a bill respecting the termination of the District Court of the United States in the District of Cape Fear, N. C. Laid on the Institute.

United States in the District of Cape Fear, N. C. Laid on the table.

REMOVAL OF POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

Measrs. SPENCER and WARNER, (rep.) of Ala., introduced bills relieving and removing political disabilities of certain persons in Alabama. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. STEWART, (rep) of Nev., introduced a joint resolution for the relier of persons engaged in the late receilion.

The resolution provides that upon the ratification by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States of the fifteenth amendment all disabilities imposed for particip ation in the late receilion shall cease.

The bill was laid over for the present and ordered to be printed.

The bill was laid over for the present and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Cragin, (rep.) of N. H., introduced a bill providing for the execution of the laws against the crime of polygamy in the Territory of Ulan and for other purposes. Laid on the table.

Mall Service Wiff Central America.

Mr. Kellogg, (rep.) of La, introduced a bill for the establishment of ocean mail service between the United States, Mexico and Central America. Ordered to be laid on the table.

Abolishment of Nint Charges.

Mr. Cola, (rep.) of Cal., introduced a bill to abolish mint charges on coinage in the United States Mint and its branches, Laid on the table.

RECONSTRUCTION OF GEORGIA.

Mr. Morton, (rep.) of Ind., introduced a bill to provide for the reconstruction of the State of Georgia. It provides for convening the old State Logislature with the condutions that no person shall be admitted to membership who is disqualified under the four-teenth amendment, or exclude therefrom on account of race or color, and then provides that if said legislature thus organized shall ratily the fifteenth amendment the state shall be admitted to representation in Congress.

Mr. Stewart offered a resolution that the Commit-

of race of congrainzed shall ratily the fifteenth amendment the state shal be admitted to representation in Congress.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. STEWART offered a resolution that the Committee on Judiciary be requested to inquire if any States are deniving to any class of persons within their parsidiction the equal protection of the laws in violation of treaty obligations with foreign nations and of section one of the fourteenth amendment to the constitution, and if so, what legislation is necessary to enforce such treaty obligations and said amendment, to report by bill or otherwise. Laid on the table for the present.

Mr. RAMSEY, (rep.) of Minn., offered a resolution requesting the President to transmit information relating to the presence of Walham McDougail at Petmona, to Date the present of the interest of the present.

Mr. RAMSEY, (rep.) of Minn., offered a resolution of the inhabitants of Scikirk settlement of his assumption of the office of Governor of the Northwest Territory, lately said to be transferred by the Hudson Bay Company to the Dominion of Canada.

Mr. Sumer remarked that the message of the President, the delivery of which was soon expected, would perhaps contain some reference to subjects about which information was required. He therefore objected to the further consideration of the resolution at present.

The resolution was then laid over.

Mr. Krildog introduced a resolution to inquire of the Secretary of the Navy what amount of land, if any, is claimed, held or occupied by the Navy Department for haval purposes in the State of Louissana. The resolution was laid on the table.

Exports Present:

The Chair laid before the Senate the annual report of the Congressional Printer, report of the Chief Cierk of the Court of Claims.

Exports The Fourtreent and the report of the Chief Cierk of the Court of Claims.

Exports the solution and laws of the initied States in the State of Congressional Pri

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the Senate the report of the mili-

micrests.

Mr. Trumbull, (rep.) of lil., said he had no objection to the resolution, but that as a matter of propriety it might be preferable to have it considered after, rather than before, the reception of the Press

priety it might be preferable to have it considered after, rather than before, the reception of the President's Missange.

Mr. Morron remarked that the information desired by this resolution was material to an intelligent consideration of the condition of Georgia, which had ocen appointed for consideration on Wednesday. It was important for the Senate to have if the information possible. He would, however, allow the resolution to lie over for the present. Subsequently the resolution was considered and adopted.

ENTINEMED BUSINESS OF THE PIAST SESSION.

The unfinished business pending at the adjournment and die of the first session of the Forty-dist Congress then came up in order. The subject was stated to be the resolution to compensate the Senators from North Carolina.

Mr. Trushuld, moved that the Senate take a recess until the arrival of the committee appointed to wait upon the President and inform han of the organization of this body.

A recess was accordingly taken, which lasted for about half an hour, at the expiration of which time the Senate reassembed.

Mr. Wilson, from the committee to wait on the President, reported that the committee had performed the duty assigned them and had been informed by the President that he would communcate with the Senate forthwith. Subsequently the Message of the President of the United States was delivered to the Senate by his secretary.

The Message was accordingly the conclusion of the reading of the Message, 52 motion of Mr. Schaffe for the Message, 52 motion of Mr. Sn. 2ner, it was ordered to be printed that is the table.

Mr. Stinner further moved that is, 000 extra copies of the inestage be printed, which motion was referred to the Committee on Printing.

The Chair hald before the Senate the various reports of the heads of departments; also the report of the secretary of the Treasury.

Andoughners.

On motion of Mr. Congling the Senate went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, December 6, 1869.

The House was called to order by the Speaker at noon, when the proceedings were opened with prayer by the Chapiain. The roll of members was then called, by States, by the Clerk. A large majority answered to their names. The roll having been completed the Speaker announced that there were 150 members present.

MEMBERS SWORN IN.

Mr. Brooks, (dem.) of N. Y., presented, as a question of privilege, the credentials of S. S. Cox, mem-ber elect from New York. The SPEAKER stated that there were several pen-

emen present, including Mesers. Cox, of New York; Barnum, of Connecticut; Brooks of Massa-chusetts, and the members elect from Alabama, who had not been sworn in, and he invited all of them had not been sworn in, and he invited all of them whose right to seats was unchallenged, to present themselves and take the oath at the same time.

Mr. Panne, (rep.) of Wis., suggested that perhaps the better mode would be to make a formal reference of the credentials of all those members to the Committee on Elections.

The Spraken remarked that his suggestion had been, that only those members whose credentials were absolutely unchallenged should present themselves, and that he would not administer the oath to say member against whom an objection should be

made. The usage had always been to allow mem-bers to be sworn in against whom there was no obwithout further ceremony.

BROOKS remarked that in point of fact the crea of Mr. Cox had been presented early in
last unchallenged, and Mr. Cox had been
last unchallenged, and Mr. Cox had been

Mr. Brooks remarked that in point of fact the credentials of Mr. Cox had been presented early in March last, unchallenged, and Mr. Cox had been actually appointed by the Speaker a member of the Committee of Banking and Currency.

Mr. Palne said he did not object to any individual member; he had only suggested a general rule which ought to be adhered to.

The several members elect then presented themselves at the bar to take the oath of office.

Mr. Kelley, (rep.) of Pa., objected to the swearing in of Mr. Sherrard, of Alabama, and Mr. Whittenover, (rep.) of Pa., objected to the swearing in of Mr. Sherrard, of Alabama, and Mr. Whittenover, (rep.) of Pa., objected to the swearing in of Mr. Dox, of Alabama, and those gentlemen were directed to stand saide.

The oath was then administered to Messrs. Rarmun, of Connecticut; Brooks, of Massachusetts; Cox, of New York; Burchard, of Ilbinois, and Buck and Buckley, of Alabama.

MESSAGH TO THE KENATE.

On motion of Mr. Schenker, (rep.) of Ohio, the Clerk was directed to inform the Senate that a quorum of the House had assembled and that the flouse was ready to proceed to business.

COMMITTEE TO WAIT UPON THE PRESIDENT.

On motion of Mr. Schenker a committee of three was ordered to join a similar committee of the Senate to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that Congress had assembled and was ready to receive any communication he might be pleased to make.

The Spakers and Woodward.

was ready to receive any communication he might be pleased to make.

The SPRAKER appointed as such committee Mesars. Behenck, Dawes and Woodward.

MR. SCHENCK then moved that the House take a recess until half-past one o'clock. He said that that formerly been the usage for Congress to wait until it heard from the President before proceeding to any legislative business, and he thought it well to return to that good old custom and to observe that same decorum and courtesy which had formerly prevalled. There and been reasons during a few years past, more or less satisfactory to the gentlemen, for changing that practice and it had ialien into disuse, but he trusted that they would go back to the old landmark.

During the delivery of these remarks there were symptoms on the democratic side to get up a discussion. Just then a message was received from the Senate that it had appointed a committee to wait on the President.

the President.

Mr. SCHENOE resumed the floor after the message from the Schale was delivered, and said that for feat the House might get into a discussion as to reasons for departing from that custom of late years he would move the previous question. (Laughier.)

The previous question was seconded, and the mo-

would have the previous question was seconded, and the mo-tion was agreed to.

The House thereupon, at half-past twelve o'clock, took a recess until half-past one o'clock.

REFORT OF THE COMMITTEE TO WAIT UPON THE PRESIDENT.

took a recess until haif-past one o'clock.

REFORT OF THE COMMITTEE TO WAIT UPON THE

The recess having expired, Mr. Schipner, from the
committee appointed to wait on the President, reported that the joint committee had discharged that
duty, and had been requested by the President to
inform the two houses that he would send a message
to them immediately.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

At a quarter before two o'clock the private secretary of the President, General Portor, appeared at
the bar and delivered to the House the message of
the President, it was hereupon read by Mr. McPherson, the Clerk of the House.

THE MESSAGE AND DOCUMENTS REFERRED.

The reading of the message having been concluded
at twenty-five minutes to three, Mr. DAWES, (rep., of
Mass., rose and moved that the message of the
President, with the accompanying documents, bo
referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State
of the Union and printed. It was so ordered.

Mr. DAWES also moved the printing of thirty
thousand extra copies. Referred to the Committee
on Printing.

THE ALABAMA MEMBERS,

Mr. WOOD, (dem.) of N. Y., moved, as a question
of privilege, that the cath be now administered to
the three members elect from Alabama not sworn in.
Mr. PAINE moved as an amendment that their credentials be referred to the Committee on Elections.
Mr. Wood remarked that the effect of that would
be to leave the constituencies of these gentemen unrepresented for months, and he demanded the previous question.

Mr. Paine assured the House that any delay was

represented for months, and he demanded the pre-vious question.

Air. Faine assured the House that any delay was

Air. Paine assured the House that any delay was the lartherest possible thing from his purpose. The previous question was rejected—48 to 84—and Mr. Paine's amendment agreed to. TERRITORIAL DELEGATES QUALIFIED. The cata of office was administered to the following delegates from the Territories:—James M. Cavanagh, Montana; S. F. Nuckolls, Wyoming; Scincius Garifeld, Washington; Francisco Chaves, New Mexico.

Mexico.

THE NINTH GENSUS.

Mr. Storrs, (rep.) of Tenn, from the Committee on the Ninth Census, reported a bill to provide for taking the ninth census, and to fix the number of members of the House of Representatives, and to provide for their future apportionment among the several States. Ordered to be printed and made the special order for Wednesday next.

Mr. FARNSWORTH. (rep.) of Ill., introduced a joint resolution declaring Virginia entitled to representation in Congress, and asked to have it considered at this time.

Mr. Cullum (rep.) of Ill., moved that it be re

Mr. Cullum (rep.) of Ill., moved that it be referred to the Committee on teconatruction.

It was so referred.

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS TO OFFICE.

Mr. Wood gave notice of a bill to prevent the appointment of members of Congress to any place of trust and profit ander the government.

VIRGINIA AND MISSISSIPPI REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. PAINE offered a resolution that all credentials of persons claiming the right to represent the people of Virginia or Mississippi in the House be referred, when presented, to the Committee on Elections.

ions.

Mr. Burs, (dem.) of Iil., inquired whether the Committee on Elections could get through the labors now devolving on it?

Mr. Palne admitted that it would require incessant labor to do the work, but declared its determination to do everything possible in that direction.

Mr. Benjamin, (rep.) of Mo., inquired of Mr. Palno why he did not include Texas in his resolution.

Mr. Palne replied that matters in Texas had not progressed far enough to render that action necessary.

Mr. Paine replied that matters in Texas had not progressed far enough to reader that action necessary.

The resolution was adopted.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

Mr. Paine also offered a resolution that Mr. Kerr be authorized to act as a member of the Committee on Elections in the consideration of the Louisiana contested election case.

Referred to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. Paine also offered the following resolution:—
Resolved, That the trial of a contested election case is a judicial proceeding and ought, like other judicial proceedings, to be kept from personal and partisan consideration and influence.

Mr. BENJAMIN moved that the resolution be laid Mr. FARNSWORTH remarked that it was a very The Speaker ruled that the resolution was not a

The SPEAKER ruled that the resolution was not a question of privilege.

Mr. Paine said he had not offered it as a question of privilege, but he had not supposed there would be any objection. He moved to suspend the rules.

The yeas and nays were ordered on that motion, and then Mr. Pains withdrew the resolution.

Mr. Ingersoll, (rep.) of lil., introduced a bill to amend the Banking and Currency act so as to establish a free banking system.

Referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

rency.

Mr. Judd, (rep.) of Ill., introduced a bill to constructuat part of the Internat Revenue law relative to manufactures so as to exempt pork and beel packing from being classed as manufactured articles.

cies.

Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Terry introduced a bill making appropriations for certain harbors in Michigan.

Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Krebbs, (dem), of Ill., introduced a bill to aid in building a soldiers' monument at Mound City, Ill. REFORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE THEASCRY.

On motion of Mr. Schenok, the report of the Secretary of the Treasury was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

The House at quarter past three adjourned.

## AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, -With a howling wintry snow storm in full blast, that would do honor to the opening of December among the chifs of Green. 2d or the stormy scaboard of Alaska, this deponent went up to the Grand Opera House last night in an Eighth avenue car drawn by four while Eighth avenue car drawn by four white horses, under the lun expectation of being informed at the grand vestibule that "Owing to the inciencency of the weather the first performance of Meyerbeer's grand opera in English of 'The Huguenots' has been postponed till to-morrow evening, for which your tickets for this evening will admit you." But we were disapposed. till to-morrow evening, for which your tickets for this evening will admit you." But we were disappointed. We reached our destination to flud "The Huguenota" in full operation, although to a house which in numbers was not calculated to awaken an extraordinary degree of enthustasm on the stage. And yet the artists never acquitted themselves more handsomety, and no audience was ever better satisfied. Mr. Haigh, as Ranol; Mr. Drayton, as Marcel; Mr. Arnold, as Count de Nevers; Mr. H. G. Peakes, as Count St. Eris; Mrs. Drayton, as Margaret de Valois; Mrs. Richings-Bernard, as the lady Valentine; Mrs. Kemp Bowles, a good singer, entitled to special notice, made an excellent distribution of the leading roles. Supported, as the singers were, by an orchestra of fitty musicians and by a very numerous and excellent chorus, such justice to the strong, majestic and sonorous music of Meyerbeer was done as we dare say it was never before henored with on this side the Atlantic. The groups of ladies of honor, nobies, pages, citizens, soldiers, students, &c.; the cavalcade on horsoback, the ballet troupe—all together an unusual multitude, and in costumes that were evidently got up regardless of expense—made a rich and gorgeous framing to the grand, romantic, heroic, terribie and impressive drama. The performance last night, in short, was of that emphatic readering that would have filled a house capable of holding an andience of 10,000; and leading singers, orchestra and chorus were admirable in the execution of their work. Drayton was grand, and the whole performance was glorious. We had never supposed that the "linguehots" was the spienned opera that it was proved to se last night at the Grand opera that it was proved to se last night at the Grand opera that it was proved to se last night at the Grand opera that it was proved to se last night at the Grand opera that it was proved to se last night at the Grand opera that it was proved to se last night at the Grand opera that it was proved to se last night at the Grand opera tha

and it will surely fill the house every time to the WALLACE'S THEATRE.-Notwithstanding the inmency of the weather last night a large andience ice of Mrs. Centilivre's charming five act formance of Mrs. Centilvre's charming five act comedy entitled "The Wonder—a Woman Keeps a Secret." The greatest wonder was that so many persons should have ventured out of doors on such a stormy night; but such of the venturesome—and they formed quite a goodly number—as found their way into the Wai lackian temple of the drama were rully recompensed for whatever inconveniences and annoyances they may have suffered in reaching there by the admirable manner in which the piece was presented and the enjoyable smoothness with which it was enacted. The piece in question was produced last night for the first time this scason, and was cast with all the old favorites in their original roles. Mr. Lester Wailack, who assumed the part of Don Felix, infused into the character a vast amount of that peculiar case, dash and grace for which he is so justly famous, and contributed in no small egree to the success of the performance. Miss Madeline Henriques as Donna Violante made a very charming Castilians belle, and in action and make-up was all that could be desired. Mr. Gilbert as Don Pedro, Mr. Hield as Don Lopez, Mr. Fisher as Golonel Britton, Mr. Ringgold as Don Frederic, Mr. Stoudart as Gibby, and Mr. Williamson as Lissarro were all up in their parts, and acted throughout with their usual carefulness. Mr. Laura Phillips sustained the part of Donna Isabelta in a very creditable manner, and Miss Eme Germon and Miss Fanny Greene, as the maids Flora and Inez respectively, were exceedingly coquettish, and did full justice to the parts entrusted to them. Upon the whole "The Wonder" as presented at this house last evening was a most enjoyable performance, and will be repeated again on Friday evening. comedy entitled "The Wonder-a Woman Keeps a

repeated again on Friday evening.

Niblo's Ganden.—Lotta appeared in two pieces last night and charmed her audience in both. In "The Little Detective," a piece arranged expressly for her, she sustained six different characters. Her for her, she sustained six different characters. Her verastility is only equalled by the rich flow of hamor which runs through all her characters. As the Little Detective she sustained the reputation long since accorded to her. The grace with which she ever answers the encore of an audience, even when wearied and fatigued, makes her a favorite with all and deserves acknowledgment. Lotta introduced a new figure in an Irish jig last night and made a "break down" of it, much to the merriment of all present. Torother with "The Little Detective," the rearing farce of "An Object of Interest" was given, thus reviving old times, when, no matter what the attraction in the early part of the evening, a good rollicking farce trought the night's enter-tainment to a close. Lotts played framy Grebbus in the farce, and gave a banjo solo, which was called for three times. Mr. Vincent played in both pieces, and was very happy in his efforts. Mr. Bradley, in the first piece, gave a good rendition of the character of a London detective, and Miss Kate Newton, as she always does, played well.

Theatric Francais.—A reconstructed version of the panoramic drama of "London" was produced

the panoramic drama of "London" was produced at this house last night. The reconstruction has benefited the piece greatly, and renders it quite enjoyable and interesting. The scenery and incleants present constant variety, like the changes of a kaleidoscope, and it is likely that in its present form "London" will have a renewed lease of life for some time to come. The scene of London Bridge looked exceedingly real, and the Tower, with its world of associations, rising in grim grandeur above the turbid waters of the Thames, flied the audience with admiration of the fidelity, as much as the striking boldness of the scene representation. Mrs. Clars Jennings, Mr. Lewis Baker and Mr. F. C. Bangs played their paris commendative, and were well supported by the rest of the company.

comedy, "Wives as They Were, Maids as They Are," which has not been played in this city for thirty years, a very good audience was last evening, notwith-standing the severe storm, assembled at this house. standing the severe storm, assembled at this house. The comedy was well put on the stage and played with spirit. A monotonous feature was no change of scene for three acts, and, as usual, there was too much time between the acts, causing the customary weariness and impatience to the audience. In other regards the play passed off admirably. Messrs. Davenport, Davidge and Harkins were all happy in their parts, and so were Mrs. Chanirau, miss Ethel and Miss Davenport. The striking and most admirable feature of the performance was Mr. Heliand as Oliver, originally played by him at Drury Lane forty years ago. He was splendid—as good as he ever could have been in his paimest days. Ine play will be continued this evening, to-morrow evening and at Saturday matines. OLYMPIC THEATRE.-Last night was presented at

this theatre a reconstructed version of "Under the Gaslight." The revision which this well known Gaslight." The revision which this well known piece has undergone consists merely of the introduction of slight and mildly jocular allusions to later incidents in the social, political and financial world. It is well put upon the singe, the pier scene and the rallway depot being particularly fine. Of the manner of its representation it is less easy to speak. A very stormy as well as a first light was unfavorable alike for actors and for spectators. The latter were not numerous enough to communicate any special inspiration to the former. The cast comprised three of the original cast of the piece, viz:—J. K. Mortimer as snorkey, J. B. Studiey as Byke and C. T. Parsloe, Jr., as Bermudas. The merits of these gentlemen are well known and call for no new comment. Of the new talent may be mentioned as most pleasing, without exciting extraordinary admiration, sins Lilly Vining as Pearl Courtland, Miss Florence Noble as Mrs. Van Dam and Miss Ida Vernon as Laura Courtland. These achieved such success as we have mentioned in about the order in which they are named, but beyond any of them was Miss Marie Longmore (Peach Blossom). A vaniting leap which this young lady made over a table was the feature of the evening, not even excepting the great railroad scene.

New York Theatre ... Last evening was the open ng night at this theatre of the new French com-pany, association of artists. Notwitastanding the terrible storm the house was well filled, and in the eni-yment of the very extraordinary programme outdoor discomforts were speeding forgotten. The vandeville in one act of "Mile. Bertrand and Mile. Raton," the comedy of "Les Jurons de Caddiac," and the opera bouge in one act of "Mattre Patheim," were presented by an excellent company, including several favorites of former seasons. "Les Jurons de Caddilac" was received with particular favor, and the entire company gave promise of a week of capi-

MISCELLANEOUS.

CARD TO THE PUBLIC. A Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company of the United States

OFFICE OF THE PRESCRENT, The Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company of the United

The Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company of the United States have again caused heavy reductions in the cost of telegraph messages to be made. The supyment by the public, wherever its lines extend, of the present entreme low rates are indisputably the result of the creation of that Telegraph Company. The present rates, while very low, are not less than the management of the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company have always hoped and believed they would be able profitably to establish, although the reduction is now made somewhat earlier than was heretofore contemplated.

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To whatever figures the rates may fall, the fact is beyond controversy that the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company the preference at the same prices asked by any other company—their rates, to all points renched by their wires, being always as low and often less. All the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company of the United States ask to fully sustain the policy of the company and its large-to-fore successful pecuniary career, is the warm any port and preference of the public. Not even the stockholders are so interested in the continued pecuniary success of the source of the public was the public. That success heretofore has been brought about by the ap telegraphing, and its continuance not only means a washing of low rates but extension of the fines to opinite yet yamiled over by the Western Dubin monapoly, and the release of the business of sone action to only means a wastern by a price and the source of the pu

ARO, H. THURSTON, President

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